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graphical references is made. The editor excuses himself for many omissions by the lack of foreign periodical literature in the Royal Library of his residence-city, Münster; but just how far mere inconvenience of access to sources of information may be judged a sufficient excuse for omission in an encyclopedic work of reference is perhaps a question. At all events foreign literature is not so fully ignored as might be feared from the scrupulousness of the editor's apology. Teuffel will continue to fill a very useful place in a classical apparatus, though it is now far overshadowed by the rapidly mounting Schanz.

E. T. M.

The Sea Kings of Crete. By REV. JAMES BAIKIE. London: Adam and Charles Black (American agents, Macmillan), 1910. Pp. xvi+274. 32 plates and 2 maps. \$2.

The first chapter of this valuable and interesting volume gives for the untechnical reader's benefit a résumé of the ancient legends and historical data concerning prehistoric Crete, while the second chapter describes the civilization pictured in Homer. After an account of "Schliemann and His Work" (chap. iii), the three succeeding chapters are devoted to the excavations at various points in Crete. The character of chaps. vii-xi is indicated by the headings: "Crete and Egypt," "The Destroyers," "Periods of Minoan Culture," "Life under the Sea Kings," and "Letters and Religion." The work concludes with a chronological summary, index, and bibliography, the last brought so strictly up to date as to include such a recent publication as *Crete the Forerunner of Greece* by Mr. and Mrs. Hawes.

Mr. Baikie is not himself an authority in this field, and this statement at once reveals both the strength and the weakness of his book. On the one hand, he seldom ventures an independent opinion of his own, but merely reproduces what his sources afforded. As a natural consequence, he has sometimes failed to check up earlier accounts with later ones. Thus, the description of the Mycenaean dagger with inlaid work (p. 57) is slightly inaccurate (contrast Tsountas and Manatt's *The Mycenaean Age*, p. 202, and the addendum on p. 396), and the fifty-six-foot tower mentioned on p. 75 is probably post-Mycenaean. Again, the enthusiasm of a professional popularizer crops out in the following: "Without much risk of mistake, we may conclude that we have before us in Plate III the actual wall from whose summit Andromache beheld the corpse of the gallant Hector dragged behind the chariot of his relentless foe" (p. 41), though it must be confessed that this is perhaps the most flagrant instance.

On the other hand, Mr. Baikie's volume renders a distinct service to those of us who feel a lively interest in the subject (and what classical student does not?) and are yet without opportunities or time for forming an independent judgment. The literature is so recent, so widely scattered, and to most so

inaccessible as a whole that an intelligent and careful digest of the real facts plus a modicum from the mass of contradictory theories was sadly needed by the layman. It is true that Burrows' *The Discoveries in Crete* partially satisfied the demand, but the aridity of his style, the absence of illustrations to assist the imagination, and the failure to incorporate a résumé of Schliemann's excavations constituted serious gaps in his work for the general reader, while Mosso's *The Palaces of Crete and Their Builders*, though satisfactorily illustrated, contains a text of very slight significance. On the contrary, Baikie's style is eminently readable without ceasing to be sufficiently scientific, his illustrations are numerous, well chosen, and excellently reproduced, his previous book on the Pharaohs had given him special preparation for one aspect of the field, and he seems to have studied the authorities with diligence and care. As a result, *Sea Kings of Crete* will be a serviceable and handsome addition to any library and is not likely soon to be superseded.

ROY C. FLICKINGER

T. Livi, Ab Vrbe Condita, Liber IX. Edited, with introduction, notes, and vocabulary, by T. NICKLIN. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1910. Pp. 170. 3s.

This is a useful edition of one of Livy's books which is in large part neither especially interesting, nor, except in its accumulation of insignificant victories, of great historical importance. The editor deserves credit for his consistency; he never aims above the heads of the youthful students for whom the book is primarily intended and does not cumber his introduction and notes with material which would not be of direct service in the interpretation of the text. In section eight of the introduction ("Hints on Translation") he does encroach upon the work of the teacher, and the long list of parallel passages from English writers would better have been omitted. The appearance of the text with its long pages rarely broken by paragraphs (the notes are at the end of the book) is somewhat forbidding, and the lack of page numbers might at times prove to be an inconvenience. The notes are condensed almost to a fault, and the grammatical element predominates; a little more general information, a little more help on difficult passages would be acceptable to those who will use the book. The vocabulary is marred by many incorrect quantities; otherwise, so far as it goes, the book is accurate. In the dearth of editions of Livy (excepting books i, xxi, and xxii) with English notes, it is particularly welcome.

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